

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1862.

[VOLUME XVI.]

At a Court Martial held at Mr. Charles Cox's, on Thursday the 14th January, 1862, by order of Brigadier General THOMAS WHITE, Commandant of the 2d Brigade of Militia, for the trials of Captain SAMUEL MCRAW, and Lieutenant WRAY THOMAS, of the 19th Regiment.

PRESENT:
Major William Price, President.
Captains—Holloway, Joseph A. Myers, Wolfe, Richardson, Dabney, Barrett, and William H. Smith.
Lieutenants—Means, Ege, Dunsmuir, Hyland, Nat. Sheppard, & West.
Ensigns—Judah and Thompson.
Capt. Richardson was appointed Judge Advocate, who proceeded to administer the oaths to each of the members agreeable to law.
The Judge Advocate, after being sworn exhibited and read the charges against Lieutenant Wray Thomas, which are as follow:

"To Lieutenant Wray Thomas, of the 2d Battalion and 19th Regiment of Militia, in the city of Richmond.
"SIR,
"You will from the receipt of this Adjutant Leighton Wood, consider yourself under arrest upon the following charges, exhibited by me, against you, and which are to be submitted to the consideration of a Court Martial.
"First—For unjustifiable inattention and neglect of duty as a Lieutenant in my company.
"Secondly—For a contemptuous, positive, and an insulting disobedience to orders regularly given agreeable to law, and persisting therein, altho' enjoined to desist therefrom under pain of an arrest, and the consequent proceedings thereon.
"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient,
"SAMUEL MCRAW,
"Capt. 19th Reg. 2d Bat."

The Board, after having heard the testimony of all the witnesses, and the said Thomas in his defence by counsel, desired them to retire, and the President then proceeded to take the opinion of the members, and it was unanimously agreed, that the said Thomas was guilty of the charges aforesaid: Whereupon it was also unanimously resolved, that he, the said Lieutenant Wray Thomas, be cashiered.

At a Court-Martial held at the same time and place for the trial of Captain SAMUEL MCRAW—

PRESENT:
The same members as before.
The Board having been duly organized agreeable to law,
The Judge Advocate exhibited and read the charges against Capt. Samuel MCRAW, which are as follow:
"Charges against Capt. Samuel MCRAW.
"First—For failing to give necessary orders for notices to the last General Muster.
"Secondly—For not doing his routine of duty agreeable to law."
"SIR,
"The above charges are exhibited against you by Lieutenant Wray Thomas, of your company. You will attend the Court Martial to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at Charles Cox's, to answer the charges thus exhibited. Given under my hand, this 28th January, 1862—And you are upon the receipt of this from the Adjutant, to consider yourself under an arrest.
"WM. GILES, Major
"ad Bat. 19th Reg."

Whereupon sundry Witnesses were sworn and examined, as well on behalf of the Commonwealth, as the Def't. The Court, after mature deliberation, were unanimously of opinion, that the charges aforesaid are false, scandalous and malicious; whereupon, on motion made, *Resolved*, That the said Captain Samuel MCRAW be, and he is hereby, HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Extracts from the Originals,
THO. NICOLSON, Clk. C. M.
The foregoing proceedings being compared by me with the Originals, are hereby certified to be correct.

WILLIAM PRICE, President.
Spring Grove, Hanover county,
January 18th, 1862.

SIR,
The presiding Officer attending the Court Martial upon the trials of Captain Samuel MCRAW and Lieutenant Wray Thomas, has honored me with the proceedings of the same, in order to obtain my sanction or disapprobation. Upon due examination of the testimony adduced against Lieutenant Thomas on his trial, I am compelled to give my approbation in favor of the result of the Court. It therefore rests with you to adopt the

most proper mode of promulgating and making public the sentences of each; by doing this, Sir, it will be the ready method of arresting from the public mind, my unfavorable impressions relative to the conduct of Captain Samuel MCRAW, who is honorably acquitted from the charges exhibited against him by the Court of examination.

You will receive enclosed an attested copy of the proceedings of each of the Courts Martial.

I have the honor of being,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS WHITE,
Commandant 2d Brigade.

To Richard Adams, Esq. Lieut.
Colonel Commandant 19th Regiment Militia.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for delivering, or securing in any jail to that I get him my Negro Man Slave named

ANTHONY.

He is about thirty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, a swan's down waistcoat, and a pair of purple Russia drill overalls. He has an old scar across his nose, and has lost the end of one of his little fingers by a whitlow, which occasions the nail to grow crooked over it. I suspect that he will go towards Richmond or Fredericksburg, and will probably endeavor to make his escape by water. All persons are cautioned against employing, harbouring or carrying him out of the State, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any person who may do either.
HARDIN BURNLEY.
Hanover, January 27, 1862. im.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

THE NEW-MARKET SPRING RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th of April, and continue four days.

FIRST day, a Sweepstakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This subscription will be kept open until the first day of April, and no longer. Entries to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber. Should more than six start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Second day, a purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore established.

Third day, a purse of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepstakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 80lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This subscription will be closed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags start, the entrance money of the second best will be returned.

Good stables and litter furnished to race horses GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Course.
January 26, 1862.

THE Subscriber having taken the above Course for two years, has furnished himself with good beds, as well as stables, together with officers and servants of a proper quality; also, liquors of a superior quality. He flatters himself from his experience, and a desire to please, in the above business, to give general and complete satisfaction.

Diners, either private or public, to be had on the shortest notice. S. G.

Mrs. Booth, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends and the public that they continue the Millinery and Mantua Making Business as formerly carried on by Mrs. Boyce, and solicit a continuance of their favors.

Mrs. Booth resides in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boyce, near the Market, and begs leave to add, that every article will be finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner. New HEAD-DRESSES always on hand. Bonnets from two dollars upwards.
Richmond, Jan. 23d, 1862. [41]

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumphrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thursday, January 14.

DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

CONTINUED.

Mr. MORRIS.—Mr. President, I had fostered the hope that some gentleman who thinks with me, would have taken upon himself the task of replying to the observations made yesterday and this morning in favor of the motion on your table. But since no gentleman has gone so fully into the subject as it seems to require, I am compelled to request your attention.

We were told yesterday by the honorable member from Virginia, that our objections were calculated for the bye standers, and made with a view to produce effect upon the people at large. I know not for whom this charge is intended. I certainly recollect no such observations. As I was personally charged with making a play upon words, it may have been intended for me. But surely, Sir, it will be recollected that I declined that paltry game, and declared that I considered the verbal criticism which had been relied on, as irrelevant. If I can recollect what I said, from recollecting well what I thought, and meant to say, sure I am that I uttered nothing in the style of an appeal to the people. I hope no member of this house has so poor a sense of its dignity, as to make such an appeal. As to myself it is now near thirty years since I was called into public office. During that period I have frequently been the fervent of the people, always their friend; but at no one moment of my life their flatterer, and God forbid that I ever should be. When the honorable gentleman considers the course we have taken, he must see that the observation he has thus pointed can light on no object. I trust that it did not flow from a consciousness of his own intentions. He, I hope, had no view of this sort. If he had, he was much, very much mistaken. Had he looked round upon those who honor us with their attendance, he would have seen that the splendid flatteries of his wit excited no approbatory smile. The countenances of those by whom we were surrounded presented a different spectacle. They were impressed with the dignity of this house; they perceived in it the dignity of the American people, and felt with high and manly sentiment their own participation.

We have been told, Sir, by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, that there is no independent part of this government. That in popular governments the form of every department, as well as the government itself, must depend upon popular opinion. And the honorable member from North-Carolina has informed us that there is no check for the overbearing powers of the legislature but public opinion; and he has been pleased to notice a sentiment I had uttered. A sentiment which not only fell from my lips, but which flowed from my heart. It has, however, been misunderstood and misapplied. After reminding the house of the dangers to which popular governments are exposed from the influence of designing demagogues upon popular passion, I took the liberty to say, that we, the Senate of the United States, are assembled here to save the people from their most dangerous enemy, to save them from themselves; to guard them against the baneful effects of their own precipitation, their passion, their misguided zeal. 'Tis for these purposes that all our constitutional checks

are devised. If this be not the language of the constitution, the constitution is all nonsense. For why are the senators chosen by communities, and the representatives directly by the people? Why are the one chosen for a longer term than the other? Why give one branch of the legislature a negative upon the acts of the other? Why give the president a right to arrest the proceedings of both till two thirds of each should concur? Why all these multiplied precautions, unless to check and control that iniquitous spirit, that headlong torrent of opinion, which has swept away every popular government that ever existed?

With most respectful attention I heard the declaration of the gentleman from Virginia, of his own sentiment. "Whatever," said he "may be my opinion of the constitution, I hold myself bound to respect it." He disdained, Sir, to profess an affection he did not feel, and I accept his candour as a pledge for the performance of his duty. But he will admit this necessary inference from that frank confession, that although he will struggle (against his inclination) to support the constitution, even to the last moment, yet, when in spite of all his efforts it shall fall, he will rejoice in its destruction. Far different are my feelings. It is possible that we are both prejudiced; and that in taking the ground on which we respectively stand, our judgments are influenced by the sentiments which glow in our hearts.—I, Sir, wish to support this constitution, because I love it. And I love it because I consider it as the bond of our union; because in my soul I believe that it depends our harmony and our peace; that without it we shall soon be plunged in all the horrors of civil war; that this country would be deluged with the blood of its inhabitants; and a brother's hand be raised against the bosom of a brother.

After these preliminary remarks, I hope I shall be indulged while I consider the subject in reference to the two points which have been taken, the expediency and the constitutionality of the repeal.

In considering the expediency, I hope I shall be pardoned for asking your attention to some parts of the constitution, which have not yet been dwelt upon, and which tend to elucidate this part of our enquiry. I agree fully with the gentleman, that every section, every sentence, and every word of the constitution ought to be deliberately weighed and examined; nay, I am content to go along with him, and give its due value and importance to every stop and comma. In the beginning we find a declaration of the motives which induced the American people to bind themselves by this compact. And in the foreground of that declaration we find these objects specified: *to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and to insure domestic tranquility.* But how are these objects effected? The people intended to establish justice. What provision have they made to fulfil that intention? After pointing out the courts which should be established, the 3d section of the 3d article informs us, "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme court shall

have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make."

Thus then we find that the judicial power shall extend to a great variety of cases, but that the supreme court shall have only appellate jurisdiction in all admiralty and maritime causes, in all controversies between the United States and private citizens, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under different states, and between a citizen of the United States and foreign states, citizens or subjects. The honorable gentleman from Kentucky, who made the motion on your table, has told us that the constitution in its judicial provisions contemplated only those cases which could not be tried in the state courts. But he will, I hope, pardon me, when I contend that the constitution did not merely contemplate, but did by express words, reserve to the national tribunals a right to decide, and did secure to the citizens of America a right to demand their decision in many cases evidently cognizable in the state courts. And what are these cases? They are those in respect to which it is by the constitution presumed that the state courts would not always make a cool and calm investigation, a fair and just decision.

To form therefore, a more perfect union, and to insure domestic tranquility, the constitution has said there shall be courts of the union to try causes, by the wrongful decision of which the union might be endangered or domestic tranquility be disturbed. And what courts? Look again at the cases designated. The supreme court has no original jurisdiction. The constitution has said that the judicial powers shall be vested in the supreme and inferior courts. It has declared that the judicial power vested shall extend to the cases mentioned, and that the supreme court shall not have original jurisdiction in those cases. Evidently, therefore it has declared that they shall (in the first instance) be tried by inferior courts, with appeal to the supreme court. This, therefore, amounts to a declaration that the inferior courts shall exist. Since without them the citizen is deprived of those rights for which he stipulated, or rather those rights verbally granted would be actually withheld; and that great security of our Union, that necessary guard of our tranquility, be completely paralyzed, if not destroyed. In declaring then that these tribunals shall exist, it equally declares, that the congress shall ordain and establish them. I lay they shall; this is the evident intention, if not the express words, of the constitution. The convention in framing the American people in adopting that compact, did not, could not presume, that the congress would omit to do, what they were thus bound to do. They could not presume that the legislature would hesitate one moment, in establishing the organs necessary to carry into effect those whole, some, those important provisions.

The honorable member from Virginia has given us a history of the judicial system, and in the course of it has told us, that the judges of the supreme court knew when they accepted their offices the duties they were to perform, and the salaries they were to receive. He thence infers, that if again called on to do the same duties they have no right to complain. Agreed. But that is not the question between us. Admitting that they have made a hard bargain, and that we may hold them to a strict performance, is it wise to exact their compliance to the injury of our constituents? We are urged to go back to the old system; but let us first examine the effects of that system. The judges of the supreme court rode the circuit, and two of them with the assistance of a district judge held circuit courts and tried causes. At a supreme court, they have in most

The framers of this constitution had seen much, read much, and deeply reflected. They knew by experience the violence of popular passions, and let it be remembered that since that day many of the States

taught by experience, have found it necessary to change their forms of government to avoid the effects of that violence. The convention contemplated the very act you now attempt. They knew also the jealousy and the power of the States; and they established for your and for their protection, this most important department. I beg gentlemen to hear and to remember what I say. It is this department alone, and it is the independence alone of this department, which can save you from civil war. Yes, Sir, adopt the language of gentlemen, say with them, by the act to which you are urged, "if we cannot remove the judges we can destroy them." Establish thus the dependence of the judiciary department. Who will resort to them for protection against you? Who will confide in, who will be bound by their decrees? Are we then to resort to the ultimate reason of Kings? Are our arguments to fly from the mouths of our cannon?

We are told that we may violate our constitution, because similar constitutions have been violated elsewhere. Two States have been cited to that effect, Maryland and Virginia. The honorable gentleman from Virginia tells us that when this happened in the State he belonged to, no complaint was made by the judges. I will not enquire into that fact, although I have the protest of the judges now lying before me. Judges eminent for their talents, renowned for their learning, respectable for their virtue. I will not enquire what constitutions have been violated. I will not ask either when or where this dangerous practice began, or has been followed. I will admit the fact. What does it prove? Does it prove that because they have violated, we also may violate?—Does it not prove directly the contrary? Is it not the strongest reason on earth for preserving the independence of our tribunals? If it be true that they have with strong hand seized their courts, and bent them to their will, ought we not to give others a fair chance for justice in our courts, or must the suffering citizen be deprived of all protection?

The gentleman from Virginia has called our attention to certain cases which he considers as forming necessary exceptions to the principles for which we contend. Permit me to say that necessity is a bad law; and frequently proves too much; and let the gentleman recollect that arguments which prove too much prove nothing.

He has instanced a case where it may be proper to appoint commissioners for a limited time to settle some particular description of controversies. Undoubtedly it is always in the power of Congress to form a board of commissioners for particular purposes. He asks are these inferior courts, and must they also exist forever? I answer that the nature of their offices must depend on the law by which they are created; if called to exercise the judicial functions designated by the constitution they must have an existence conformable to its injunctions.

Again he has instanced the Mississippi Territory, claimed by, and which may be surrendered to the State of Georgia, and a part of the union which may be conquered by a foreign enemy. And he asks triumphantly are our inferior courts to remain after our jurisdiction is gone? This case rests upon a principle so simple that I am surprised the honorable member did not perceive the answer in the very moment when he made the objection. Is it by our act that a country is taken from us by a foreign enemy? Is it by our consent that our jurisdiction is lost? I had the honor, in speaking the other day, expressly and for the most obvious reasons, to except the case of conquest. As well might we contend for the government of a town swallowed up by an earth-quake.

Gen. Macon explained—He had supposed the case of territory conquered and afterwards ceded to the conqueror, or some other territory ceded in lieu of it.

[The remainder of Mr. Morris' Speech in our next.]

FRIDAY, Jan. 22,

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for repealing the act of the 13th February 1801,

for new organizing the Judiciary of the United States.

The act is a short one; and is confined to a repeal of the above act, and a restoration to the courts under the old system of the business by it confided to them.

It was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, January 26.

The bill to repeal the judiciary act of the last session, was taken up and amended.

When Mr. Dayton moved in substance, that the bill be referred to a select committee, to consider what alterations it may be expedient to make in the judiciary system of the United States; and to make provision for the judges appointed under the act of last session, in case said act be repealed.

On this motion the question was taken without debate, by yeas and nays, yeas 14—nays 16.

Mr. Colhoun voted in the negative; and Messrs. Rofs and Ogden, voted in the affirmative. The votes were otherwise the same as on the resolution on which the bill was founded.

It was then moved, that the bill be engrossed for a third reading. The question was taken by yeas and nays without debate; and were yeas 15—nays 15, viz.

Yeas. Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Elmer, Th. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Macon, Nicholas, Stone, Sumter, Wright.

Nays. Messrs. Colhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, J. Macon, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Rofs, Sheat, Tracy, Wells, White.

Whereupon the Vice President decided, that the bill should go to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thursday, January 21.

The bill for fixing the peace establishment of the United States, was read a third time and passed. Yeas 77—Nays 121. This bill reduces the present military establishment to 3,000 men; and consists of 1 brigadier general, 1 adjutant and inspector, 6 military agents, 2 surgeons, 25 surgeons' mates—1 regiment of artillery, of 20 companies; 2 regiments of infantry, of 10 companies each.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for protecting our Mediterranean trade against Tripolitan cruizers.

When Mr. Bayard moved for an addition to the bill, authorizing the president of the United States to issue letters of mark and reprisal against Tunis and Algiers, in case he shall hereafter think the existing state of things require it, as well as against Tripoli.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Giles, as unreasonable at the present period.

On the question the amendment was lost, only 27 members rising in favor of it.

The bill was then reported to the house—the amendments proposed agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the bill for amending the act for laying and collecting a direct tax.

The first section repeals the 13th section of the act of 1798, which prescribes that lands on which taxes remain unpaid for one year, shall be sold, subject to the right of redemption within two years after sale.

Mr. Randolph stated that the provisions proposed to be repealed were unfavourable to execution; inasmuch as the expenses of advertising required, exceeded in many cases, by four or five times, the amount of the tax and which exceeded the per centage allowed; and inasmuch as no person would buy the land offered for sale, when he might be deprived of it, by a redemption within two years.

Documents were read, which substantiated this statement.

Mr. S. Smith opposed the repeal as going to deprive the owners of land of the right of redemption; which he deemed a valuable provision; without which the owners of land, particularly non-residents,

would be deprived of their property, without a knowledge of the tax imposed, or being able, however desirous, to pay it.

Mr. Rutledge also opposed the repeal as imposing hardships upon those who have not paid the tax, who were not imposed upon those who have paid. He further stated that the non-payment in the Southern States had arisen, not from indolence to pay, but from want of collectors to carry the law into execution, the compensation allowed having been so inadequate as in many districts to have disabled the government from obtaining officers.

Messrs. Griswold, Milledge, Stanley and Morris delivered their sentiments against the first section, when on motion of Mr. Macon, the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Friday, Jan. 23.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims made report on the petition of Wm. Kilty, Chief Justice of the district of Columbia.

The committee were of opinion that when he accepted of his appointment he knew the duties required from him and the salary; they were not therefore in favor of increasing his salary.

The house concurred with the report and leave was granted to withdraw the petition.

Mr. Robt. Williams, from N. Carolina, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The enrolled bill for the defence of our commerce in the Mediterranean was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Jackson reported a bill for the relief of Isaac Zane, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: a bill respecting the arrangements of the direct tax. Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

The first section of the bill was struck out and Mr. Elmdorf proposed some amendments.

Mr. Griswold moved that the committee should rise that the bill might be referred back to a select committee, as it was difficult to settle the detail of a bill in the house. The committee rose and were discharged. The bill was recommitted to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Rutledge moved a resolution to the following effect.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duties on brown sugar, bohea tea and coffee.

Mr. R. said there was not a hut or log house in this extensive country where these articles were not used. They might be called necessities of life to the poor, and yet the duty on them was 50 per cent. on the original cost.

[A debate of some extent took place, a sketch of which will be given in our next.]

The previous question was finally moved and taken by yeas and nays.

When the speaker stated "shall the main question be now put" there were yeas 45 nays 49.

Mr. Nicholson said it would appear from the vote just taken that those against taking the main question were opposed to referring the consideration of this subject, which was not the case with himself.

He thought the subject already referred and in order to get clear of embarrassments in future he moved a resolution in general terms which he hoped would prevent the necessity of moving resolutions to refer particular articles.

It was requested that it should lie for consideration.

Mr. T. Morris moved that the secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before that house the amount of duties received on stamps in each State, specifying what portion was paid by the principal towns; laid on the table for consideration.

Mr. Dennis proposed two resolutions one respecting the establishment of a Chancery Court in the District of Columbia; the other related to the public lots, Squares and Streets in the City of Washington, which had never yet been properly conveyed to the United States. There were also different plans of the City he considered it important that public sanction should be given to the more correct one.

Mr. Randolph observed that in the statement of indemnities under the Treaty with France a large sum was put down for capture which were not brought into the United States and which were not condemned. Those made by the public armed vessels amounted to 22,000 Dollars. He wished to know how far the commanders of the public and other vessels were authorized by their instructions in making these captures. He proposed a resolution, nearly as follows: Resolved that the Secretaries of State and the Treasury be directed to lay before this house copies of all the instructions given to every description of vessel to capture French vessels.

Dr. Eulis from the select committee appointed on the subject made a report which proposed to give four months pay to the representatives of the officers, seamen and Marines who were on board the Insurgent, and that the widows and children should have half pay for five years.

The resolutions were twice read, referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Tuesday.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1802.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT—STOCK.

Six per Cents, 12 3/4
Three per Cent, 10 3/4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London at 60 days, 30 per cent.

PRODUCE.

Richmond Tobacco, 28/10 30/ Cash.
Flour, Fine, 30/6 Cash.
Ditto, Superfine, 32/6 Cash.
Wheat, Red, 6/6
White, 6/6
Indian Corn, 18/ per barrel.
Hemp, 63 to 64 per ton.

The General Assembly of this State have passed the bill for establishing two additional Chancery Courts. One is to be held in Staunton, of which Gen. JOHN BROWN, of Hardy county, is elected chancellor; and the other in Williamsburg, of which WILLIAM WIRT, esq. of this city is elected chancellor.

The officers of the frigates Chesapeake, (commodore Truxton) Constellation and Adams, are ordered to repair immediately to the city of Washington, and to hold themselves in readiness to sail upon an expedition, it is presumed for the Mediterranean. [Phil. paper.]

NOTICE.

ANY person travelling to the Western Country, who would prefer having money at Pittsburg, to carrying it from hence, can be accommodated with a draft for any sum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars.—Enquire at the Post-Office.
Richmond, January 29, 1802.

TO BE SOLD.

At a low price, and immediate possession given to the purchaser, a very

Valuable Farm,

LYING on both sides of Swift Creek, in the county of Powhatan, about twenty miles from Manchester, containing 470 acres, with a large proportion of good meadow ground, the creek running near the middle of the tract more than a mile; on which is a well built Manufacturing Mill, in good repair on a never failing stream, with an excellent and permanent Stone Dam; situate in a fine wheat country, and in a good neighborhood for custom.

It is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the premises.

For terms apply to Col. Bernard Markham, near the town of Manchester, or to the subscriber, near the coal-pits, in the upper end of Chesterfield.

Wm. FLEMING.

(cpaw)

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the house of Mrs. Howlett, about 5 miles from Manchester, on the road leading to Westham, on the 18th instant,

A BAY MARE,

about 5 feet high, with a switch tail, short all round, trots and gallops; no mark recollected; about 12 years old. Whoever will deliver the said mare to me in Powhatan county, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

John Powell.

January 25th, 1802.

KNOWSLEY,



The most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any

horse in the State, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on Sandy Point the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Services will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied gratis, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit Mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have

told him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince of Wales, was bred by me. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was six years old last May, and no more."

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]

"Knowley, June 25, 1801."
CAPILLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me, and sent to Virginia. In 1798 he won a sweepstake of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Puru's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puff Forward, Sir H. Wilmot's Stopling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. C. Crompton's c. Busto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas, for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstake of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Galkoign's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert, 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for a year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegal's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 33.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowley, beating Lord Donegal's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Alparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowley.

Lewes, August 13, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowley, beating Lord Donegal's ch. c. Fluglemair; four to one on Knowley. Thursday following he one a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellefima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 3 year olds, carrying 10 stone 7 lbs, beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Floro, ten to one on Knowley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

BY virtue of two decrees of the Court of Chancery of Henrico county, WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, on the 10th day of this month,

2 Tracts of Land,

Late the property of William Allen and William G. Allen, situate a few miles below the city of Richmond, on the lower road leading from the said city to Bottom's Bridge, and containing each between two hundred and three hundred acres. They formerly composed the tract on which Col. Philip Barbour resided. The terms of sale will be one third cash; a credit of twelve months will be given for one other third, and two years for the remainder, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust will be required to secure the two last payments.

SMITH BLAKEY, Commissioner.

February 1, 1802.

Pursuant to a decree of the Court of King William county, will be sold, for ready money, at the Eagle Tavern, on Saturday the 6th day of February next,

One likely Negro Man named

N A T,

Belonging to the estate of Nuon Lipscomb, deceased.

G. W. Smith, Liffon Temple, Wm. Temple, Robert Brooke, COMEES
Richmond, January 30, 1802.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of

GRASS SEEDS.

And from London, via New York, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefoil or yellow ditto, Lucern & Timothy seed, Burnett & Ryegrass ditto, Bluegrass, Broaden grass, & Sainfoin, Fenz or White seed, Spring Tares, or Vetches, Hemp, Flax, Rape, Mustard, Canary, and Spinage, Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips, Early Fathead short-top and white Turnip Radish seed, Early Frame, Hotspur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spanish Morotto, & Prolific Peas, Large Windsor, long pod and Maffagan Beans, Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery, Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage seed, With an assortment of Flower Seeds; Glass Flower Bottles; some Painted Flower Pots, and Beakers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c. A TREATISE ON GARDENING, by a Native of this State. Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

FOR SALE,

Between Forty & Fifty

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls: they will be sold altogether or in families, though the owner will be preferred.

Also for Sale,

2 Tracts of Land,

of some Acres each,

In the North-Western Territory, on the waters of Paint Creek, and one other tract, containing 1666 2/3 acres, and situated on Cumberland River, just above the mouth of Little River, in the State of Kentucky. For terms apply to the subscriber. N. Burwell.

King William County, } Dec. 26, 1801. } 180210.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, September 26th, 1801.

BETWEEN

William Ludwell Lee, administrator with the will annexed, of William Lee, deceased, Plaintiff, and William Brown, surviving partner of the late house of Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, Sampson Mathews, Major Wilcox, and Richard Adams, William Fry, and Thomas Moffie, executors of Thomas Adams, dec. and Cyrus Griffin and William Morball, executors of William Griffin, deceased, Samuel Clarke, Jacob Kemp, and John Brokenbrough, administrators of James Edmundson, deceased, Thomas Pleasant, and Thomas F. Bates, executors of Bennet Brown, deceased, James Callaway and Richard Crump, surviving partner of Trent, Crump and Bates, Defendants.

THE Defendant William Brown, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city. (A copy)

Telle,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes. Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801.

FOR SALE,

102313 Acres of Land,

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each side of Louisa Fork, Russell County, surveyed in February, 1793, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for sale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchasers will be parceled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth cash, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 4 months. The titles, in every respect, are indisputable. For other information and particulars enquire of Lewis Pascault on Henry McJannet, in Baltimore, or of Joseph Gallego, in Richmond. December 25th, 1801. (ep 181M)

William Temple,

Has Imported by the late arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the PIECE or PACKAGE.

He has also just received the following Articles, for sale.

5 PIPES, } Genuine Old Port WINE. 10 Hogheads, } 8 Qr. Cats, } 1 Pipes Madeira Wine; 1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof; 10 Tierces London Porter; 2c Hbds. Sugar; 50 Bags Coffee; 700 Sacks Liverpool Salt. Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the present and approaching Season, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK

Of Petersburg, and ROBERT POLLOK & Co. Of Manchester,

Are also now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS Richmond, October 8, 1801.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

Of the last year's growth, for SALE at William Crocker's Store,

Which he will warrant to be of the best Qualities:

EARLY six week Peas. Early golden Hotspur do. Dwarf Marrowfat do. Large glory of England do. Cauliflower Seed. Cauliflower Broccoli. Early York Cabbage. Early sugar Loaf do. Early Battersea do. Large white winter do. Green curled Savoy do. Dwarf Madeira do. Red Cabbage do. Hardy greens or the Rutha Cabbage. Early cabbage Lettuce. Green Cofs or Ice Lettuce. Grand admiral do. Curled Imperial do. Richmond, January 5, 1802. 4w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnership in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firm of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.

In Petersburg,

DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.

In Manchester, and

ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.

In Richmond,

Was dissolved, on the 31st day of August last.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Petersburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, who is at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,

per his Attorney in fact,

Robert Pollok.

James Dunlop.

Robert Pollok.

Petersburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, Va.

WAS committed to the Jail of this county, on the 18th day of October last, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself

DICK;

says he belongs to GROVES HARRIS, Prince Edward county, Virginia. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, had on when committed to jail, a white Negro-cotton great coat, an old felt hat, his other clothes so much worn as not to be describable. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be proceeded with as the law directs. WILLIAM MILLAN, D. S. & Jailor, Fairfax Jail, Nov. 13, 1801. 2m

The Subscriber, having taken the Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamsburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large supply of the best wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to suppose, from his former success in the line of business, that he shall be able to give complete satisfaction to travellers and others, who shall resort to his house for entertainment. He also with pleasure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of most of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried as usual, at the risk of the owner. Philip Moody. Williamsburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

30 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY, the first of March last, from Mr. Bates of Amherst county, a negro man named BILLY; he is about 20 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a tawny complexion, and as well as I recollect, has a scar on the left side of his forehead. BILLY was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. As his mother lives in Petersburg, it is supposed he is lurking about Richmond or Petersburg. BILLY is now the property of Thomas Bibb of Amherst. The above reward will be paid to any person who apprehends and delivers the said negro to Mr. Cugneau, in Amherst, and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS BIBB. September 17th, 1801. (tf)

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from Thomas Crews, residing in Lynchburg, and Will. Long, here. Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long, Thomas Crews. Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

AT A CONVOCATION

Of the Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College, held at the Council Chamber, within the said College, the 25th day of November, 1801.

THE Convocation, taking under consideration the state of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the said College, came to the following Resolutions thereupon:

Resolved, That the hours of attendance in the Grammar School, from the first of May to the first of October, be, in the morning, from 6 o'clock to 8, and from 9 to 12; and from 2 to 5 in the evening: And that the hours of attendance from the first of October to the first of May, be, in the morning, from 7 to 8, and from 9 to 12; and from 2 to half past 4 in the evening.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of three members of the Convocation, be appointed, whose duty it shall be, as often as they may deem necessary, but at least once in every month, to visit the Grammar School during the hours of tuition in the said School, and report to the Convocation the state of the School, and suggest any alterations which the said committee, or the Professor of Humanity, may think necessary for the more beneficial conducting of the same.

Resolved, That a public examination of the youth in the said School shall be made once in every three months, in the presence of the Professors of the said College, such members of the Convocation, and of such other persons as may incline to attend the same.

Resolved, That there shall be read in the School of Humanity, such English books, as to the President and Professors, or Masters, shall seem proper; that Writing and Arithmetic, Geography and History, be taught therein; and that the afternoon of each day be appropriated to instruction in one or other of those branches. [w.]

FAIRFAX COUNTY, Va.

THIS DAY was committed to the Jail of said county, a negro man named GEORGE; about 35 years of age, middling stout made, his clothes so much worn as not to be describable; he says he is the property of Joshua Pope, Prince George county, Maryland. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. Millan, D. S. & Jailor. December 10th, 1801. 8tg

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd. Holland Gin, by the Pipe; Cotton Cards, by the Box, assorted; Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles. Candles, by the box; 2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel; 20 Tons Swedish Iron, assorted. Excellent Madder, by the Cask; AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

Robert Gordon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Received by the America, from Liverpool, and Courney, from London:

AMONGST WHICH ARE, A variety of coarse Calicoes; Chintzes, Woollens, Camel's Hair, and Cotton Cambric Shawls, Superfine quality Spanish Wool, superfine Cloths and Veils, Cafimers, Swandowns, Manchester Stuffs, Bombazines, Cordurets, Durants, Fine & coarse Hats, Muffins, Dimities, Fine Irish Linens, Cambricks, Silk, Cotton & Worsted Hosiery, They have within these four weeks, received by the Helvetie, from Madeira, for Sale, in Pipes, half and quarter Pipes, a supply of the very best quality WINE, which they can particularly recommend. They have, also, a large Stock of Indian cottons, Bandannas & Lustrings; Brown & Loaf Sugars; Port and Sherry Wines; Old Rum, and French Brandy; Imperial, and Young Hyton Teas; Nail Rods; Bar Iron; Steel; Paints; & Oil, &c. &c. Richmond, October 26, 1801.

They have within these four weeks, received by the Helvetie, from Madeira, for Sale, in Pipes, half and quarter Pipes, a supply of the very best quality WINE, which they can particularly recommend.

They have, also, a large Stock of Indian cottons, Bandannas & Lustrings; Brown & Loaf Sugars; Port and Sherry Wines; Old Rum, and French Brandy; Imperial, and Young Hyton Teas; Nail Rods; Bar Iron; Steel; Paints; & Oil, &c. &c. Richmond, October 26, 1801.

FALL GOODS.

The SUBSCRIBER

Is Receiving by the Juno from Liverpool, and other Ships from London & Bristol, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be SOLD at the customary advance, by the Piece or Package, for Cash, Merchantable Produce, or at the usual credit to punctual customers. He is likewise supplied with a variety of

East and West-India Goods. Also, with SALT, STEEL, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1801.

CARPETS & CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and now opening at his store, a very general and elegant assortment of

Carpets & Carpeting,

WHICH will be SOLD, Cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 7th Dec. 1801.

A FEW BARRELS

Superfine Flour,

MADE of threshed White wheat, recommended for private use, FOR SALE, by

Samuel Parsons.

1st Month 7th, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co. Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE ENGLISH HORSE,



HAMILTON,

[Late the Bay Colt.]

EIGHT years old last May. He is in good order, and may be seen at my Stable, at Mount Comfort, one mile from the Capitol. For terms apply at my Office, in this city.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31st, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE 'BAY COLT' was got by High Flyer, 'dam by Eclipse, from Young Cade, 'which was the dam of Vauxhall.' (Signed) 'GROSVENOR.' 'N. B. The Cade mare, the 'dam of Vauxhall, was also the dam of Dulcinea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all first runners."

FALL GOODS.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS Just Received by the Octavia, from London,

A LARGE AND HANDSOME SUPPLY,

WHICH he will dispose of low, for Cash or Country Produce, or Acceptances in Town.

Optical Diagonal Machines with the Books of Prints; Pictures in Gilt Frames; Horseman's Pistols; Pocket Pistols with Spring Bayonets; Reive's Water Colors and Pencils; Lift Shoes and Boots with Soles; Patent Lambs wool Drawers; Shirts and Dressing Gowns; Gentlemen's travelling Caps; Hardham's No. 9, Snuff. Richmond, October 2d, 1801. (Ambs)

NOTICE.

I SHALL leave this place for a few weeks. My business will be attended to by Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, until I return.

Joshua Dickson.

Richmond, January 22d, 1802.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parker Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himself from his knowledge of the business and his strict attention, to render general satisfaction. His house shall always be supplied with the best materials for that purpose, having a plenty of good servants, and an excellent hostler; his Stables will be supplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wishes to take a few

BOARDERS,

at the customary price; and has also made preparations for the accommodation of

FIFTEEN or TWENTY

Members of the Assembly,

who shall be strictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinson.

Richmond, Dec. 1st, 1801.

Forty Negroes

Will certainly be Sold, for Cash, at public auction, in the town of Lynchburg, the 10th day of February next.

THE whole of these negroes were raised in Amherst county; they are very likely, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, among them is one valuable waterman.

JOHN WARWICK.

Lynchburg, Jan. 16, 1802. (3w)

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

Lying on Roan-Oak river, in the county of Mecklenburg, lately the property of Mayo Carrington, being part of that formerly belonging to Joseph Mayo, dec. It contains about 247 acres, near 100 whereof are of the first rate low grounds, & the remainder rich highland, which lies well, & is nearly all UNCLEARED. Adjoining is another tract of highland, UNCLEARED, containing about 326 acres, which I am authorized to treat for. Both tracts may form one convenient and valuable settlement of about 573 acres. Inverfew those lands, but describe them from information on which I can rely. For terms, application may be made to the subscriber in the city of Richmond, or to col. Richard Kennon, residing in Mecklenburg, who will also direct those inclined to view the property, whom they may have an opportunity of doing so. EDWARD CARRINGTON.

February 26th, 1801. (wam)